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1. The regiment was organized in the summer of 1950 and was moved from Tapolca to Taszár. It is commanded by Colonel (fnu) Gyuró, a former baker's help. Political officer, First Lt. Károly Saláta. [redacted] The regiment consists of four battalions, but at present three of them are on a cadre basis; the 2nd Battalion, with a strength of 450-500 men is the only one on a full footing.
2. The commander of the 2nd Battalion is Capt. Bertalan Sárail. Political officer, Lt. Brunner. The battalion has one machine-pistol company, a rifle company, a heavy weapons company, and a machine-gun company (sic).
3. Every man of the machine-pistol company is armed with a machine-pistol. Each company has three platoons, with two squads of ten men each. The rifle company has a small mortar in each platoon. The machine-gun company has nine Maxim machine-guns. The heavy weapons company has three 76.2 mm anti-tank guns, three 82 mm mortars and three of 120 mm.
4. The parachute regiment has no air transport equipment of its own. Transport is made available as needed from Kecskemét or Látysföld. These are Soviet machines of 24-man capacity, two-motored, called "Teve". They have a red star on the side and the USSR marking. The pilots are Hungarian.

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5. The recruits usually make flights in Maszovlet planes from Ferihegy.
6. The regiment is recruited from all over the country, especially from young men who have already made parachute jumps, who are politically reliable and come from proletarian families. They are submitted to searching medical examinations. The medical examinations take place in Budapest, in the garrison hospital on Robert Károly Kórut. Out of 500 aspirants, only 50 succeed in being accepted.
7. Infantry training is very thorough and lasts three months. During this period there are also gymnastic and tumbling exercises and flights for acclimatization. Jumping technique is taught at 4,000 m.
8. Training jumps from planes are only begun in the fourth month. Those who fail a jump are immediately transferred to the infantry. There are so many of these that it is extremely difficult to fill up the regiment.
9. Down to 1950 the "Hess" seat parachute was used. Since then, the Russian back-and-belly combined system of parachutes has been used, each weighing 6 kgs. They are assembled in the shops at Mátyásföld Airfield.
10. The first three or four jumps are made with automatically opening parachutes from 1500, 1200 and 900 meters. After this, jumps are made from 3-4000 meters, with the recruit opening his own parachute part way down.
11. The heavy machine-guns are divided in three parts and carried down by three men.
12. The heavy weapons parachutes have not yet been issued but they are expected soon; they will be of the Soviet model.
13. When the troops are carried by air, all of them, including officers, carry live ammunition. This is strictly enforced. Next to the pilot sits a Russian officer and a civilian agent of the AVO, who watch not only the pilot, but the passengers. The mail of the men is closely censored, and they are allowed to leave their barracks only in groups and with a responsible person in charge.

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